

certainly a decent—if not a classical allusion. The VATICAN, Sir, allow me to explain to the gentleman, means nothing worse than the Palace of the Pope. By the bitter tone of his reply, one would think he interpreted it to mean a house of no very reputable character. "But, Sir, in the childish and personal bitterness of these remarks a great principle is grossly violated; the principle that imperiously enquires into private creeds and violates the sanctuary of the human conscience.—The very same spirit, Sir, that outrages that sacred principle in a vulgar attack on the simple representative of an obscure county, would violate it also, if it had but the courage so to do, in assaulting the memory of Him whose name is upon every lip—of Him whose principles in religion, in morals, in politics, are mine—of the illustrious Jefferson. Clean should be his hands—pure his heart, who would cast the first stone at the venerable dead! Is the gentleman prepared for presumption like that? Sir, I trust never again to be called on to take up time which our duty bids us to employ for the public, in repelling and reproving so unworthy, so unprincipled, so childish a personality as this."

Mr. Wright said,
MR. SPEAKER—Were I to form an opinion from the course taken in this debate, and from the strong declarations of the enemies of this bill, of the beauties and merits of the Internal Improvement bill of last winter, I should pronounce it as lovely and pure as a *Sleeping Venus*, and that the Gothic hand that dares touch it, or even speaks of the same, would be pronounced a traitor and rebel.

The declarations of gentlemen upon this floor, that the passage of this bill, would be virtually a repeal of the bill of last winter, and in the language of the Honorable Speaker on yesterday, that on the passage of this bill he would vote for a repeal of the same. The strong appeal made to what are called, by some gentlemen, the friends of Internal Improvement, the emphatic language that not a State is to be touched in the great system of last year, speak loudly to the various conflicting interests of the State, and to a great portion of the people, that the present subject is one of vital importance.

I shall vote for the present bill, and if no other reason was sufficient, this would be, that it proposes to extend the benefits of Internal Improvements to the leading and various neglected parts of the State, that the bill of last winter did not, from the fact that one half of the State will soon be called upon to support the great system of last winter, without one solitary benefit being derived from the same;—Not sir, but the system of last winter is large enough, yes sir, too large, to be prosecuted all at one time. But sir, if we were able to prosecute a system of ten million last year, surely with the rapid increase of wealth of the State, and the addition of the surplus revenue to the state, we can add a small pittance more and I would now say to the friends of the great system of last year, if you wish to sustain and uphold the great scheme, vote for this bill.—You cannot, I tell you, you cannot go in with this system unless you reconcile and bring to your aid the neglected parts of the State.—Gentlemen say every thing depends upon the credit of the state, yes sir, and every thing depends upon the fact of our people being a unity of sentiment upon so leading and important a subject, when the people themselves, in every part of the state are reconciled to the subject, and put their shoulders to the wheel all will go well; with a general feeling and sentiment among the people for the subject, Indiana can effect much, her credit can then be extended for every dollar that she can prudently manage, and she can then build and execute a system of Internal Improvements, that will be the boast and pride of Indiana, and the divided, oppress one part of the benefit of another, let her be and nothing but ruin and shame.

Let me ask gentlemen to reflect whether it would not be more politic to cut off a part of these expenses, and let us have some practical benefit of some one or two of them, before we progress with so many at one time, this should not however deter us from accommodating every leading part of the State, we ought to bring in every leading conflicting interest in the state, in aid of this great work, and let every one stand in their own order; but sir, the management of some of them are still more objectionable, for instance, why dig a ditch or what is called the cross cut canal from Terre Haute to El River, while the heavy jobs on the Racoon, Sugar Creek & Coal creek are left untouched, works that will take three or four years to complete, when the work on the cross cut canal will not be needed until these works will be completed, and by that time the cross cut ditch, will be in a great measure to do over, I know that gentlemen urging the propriety of working on their different works at the same time; say that it benefits every part of the state, by expending money. Well sir, if this is true, how is it, that it just suits to work in sight of Madison, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville and New Albany, and not between these places, if the argument is good, surely they might go to some of these little towns and work a few contracts, if they really wish to diffuse the money; but sir, enough on these subjects. Let me ask gentlemen seriously to think of this question, this is a motion to indefinitely postpone this bill, to settle the question for good, and say some gentlemen, if we pass this bill, next year another one will appear equally as large, so that the argument is this, that no addition is to be made to the bill of last winter, this is broad ground, and I hope every member can see it and vote understandingly. If nothing else would induce me to vote for the bill, the fact that so large and respectable a portion of the State, as that south of White River, the north, the Eden of the west, the large and respectable counties of Clark, Johnson and Bartholomew, are in a great measure neglected by the bill of last winter, would be sufficient; yes sir, the north that now numbers only a handful in comparison to some other parts of the State, will in ten years, hold the balance of Indiana Legislation in her hands, and will pay more than half of the revenue of the state.

The Honorable, Mr. Speaker on yesterday in his enthusiasm, on the subject of internal improvements, attributed the great and sudden rise of the price of every article in Indiana to the great system of last year, it probably has done something towards this, and it no doubt has created quite an artificial value to property in a great part of the state, and time will

Ohio, of Ind. the town of Rockville Montezuma and Springfield, Ill. are not one half a mile from each, being on a direct line. You would likewise have been benefiting the county of Vermillion and others which are not now benefited one cent by the system, and Vermillion county has not an equal county of her size in wealth, in the State. As for Parke county, she needs not my praise, look at the census of 1830, and you find Parke stands ahead of any county on the Wabash, a county that has less unsold land in her, than any county in the state of her age; a county in all coming time, that will pay more state revenue than any county in the state with the exception of some eight counties. Instead sir of members speaking of the great correctness of the act of last winter, they ought to look to the great interest of the state, and quickly apply a remedy to the many existing evils.

Well may the first gentleman from Jefferson say, that he stands upon a proud eminence on this subject, and well may other gentlemen exclaim, that we ought to throw ourselves into the breach to save the state from ruin: yes sir, I could say that, and more too if the great and mighty Ohio washed by the side of my county seat, and the Michigan road terminated too, if I had the State Bank, the deposits of the General Government, and in addition to all this the great rail road from Madison to that great place called Crawfordville, the place, where, in the language of the first gentleman from Jefferson, all legislation centres, yes sir, even *Springlesburgh* itself, the sport of some gentlemen on this floor, would be a great place, if legislation could centre there. The result of this matter is, that some gentlemen that are largely benefited by the bill of last winter are not willing to see the system extended to other parts of the state.

But sir, some gentlemen have brought into this debate, the conduct of the Board of Public Works, and have passed high eulogies upon their conduct. This may be all right; that they are gentlemen of high standing, and are deservedly worthy of the confidence of the public is all true, but I cannot permit this moment to pass without a word on this subject, and here sir, permit me to say, that we have not so much to fear from the amount of money that we authorize the Commissioners to borrow, as we have from the powers and duties that we prescribe for the government of our Board, in expending said money, and in the management of the fund, if we would restrict them in their duty, and prescribe what work or works they shall prosecute, and lop off about one half of the officers, and not have them working in some seven or eight places in the State—digging a ditch here, and a ditch there, we will then have some sure guarantee that we can finish what we undertake—why sir, the cost of engineering cannot be less than twenty thousand dollars a year, half the amount of the revenue of the state a year or two ago, I will venture the remark, that the cost of officers including the Commissioners, Engineers &c. will not fall short of one hundred thousand dollars per annum: I ask gentlemen to reflect whether it would not be more politic to cut off a part of these expenses, and let us have some practical benefit of some one or two of them, before we progress with so many at one time, this should not however deter us from accommodating every leading part of the State, we ought to bring in every leading conflicting interest in the state, in aid of this great work, and let every one stand in their own order; but sir, the management of some of them are still more objectionable, for instance, why dig a ditch or what is called the cross cut canal from Terre Haute to El River, while the heavy jobs on the Racoon, Sugar Creek & Coal creek are left untouched, works that will take three or four years to complete, when the work on the cross cut canal will not be needed until these works will be completed, and by that time the cross cut ditch, will be in a great measure to do over, I know that gentlemen urging the propriety of working on their different works at the same time; say that it benefits every part of the state, by expending money. Well sir, if this is true, how is it, that it just suits to work in sight of Madison, Indianapolis, Lafayette, Terre Haute, Evansville and New Albany, and not between these places, if the argument is good, surely they might go to some of these little towns and work a few contracts, if they really wish to diffuse the money; but sir, enough on these subjects. Let me ask gentlemen seriously to think of this question, this is a motion to indefinitely postpone this bill, to settle the question for good, and say some gentlemen, if we pass this bill, next year another one will appear equally as large, so that the argument is this, that no addition is to be made to the bill of last winter, this is broad ground, and I hope every member can see it and vote understandingly.

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prove that it is not a substantial and permanent rise of property, I speak of the fact of those mushroom towns that have sprung up in different sections of the state, that will flourish for a season, and then fall.

But sir, there is a substantial and permanent rise in every product in the country that can be attributed to another source altogether, it is to the general principle of the present Administration of the General Government, it is sir to the destruction of the United States Bank, the withdrawal from circulation of an immense paper currency whose issues were uncertain and were governed altogether by the political views of a leader, and were made to operate upon the politics of the U. States. The result of which has been, the circulation of gold and silver throughout the country, and the states have established banks, whose issues are regular, and are kept within the wants of the community, and are not fluctuating with every political breeze in the country.

The General Government never was in a more prosperous condition than at present, and which has been the sure precursor of adhering to the constitution of the government and the powers therein contained, and which has been followed, with our country at peace with all the nations of the earth, with the nation discharged from the burden of a heavy debt, with a treasury full of overflowing, with prosperity and happiness, cheering and invigorating us on our onward march to future greatness and glory.

The administration of General Jackson, that is now coming to a close has resulted in the unexampled prosperity of the country, and in the happiness of the people. He entered his administration with a debt of fifty eight million of dollars—banging like an incubus over our finances, he leaves a surplus in the Treasury of at least a similar amount, such sir, has been the administration, which was to ruin our country. The bank which with its vast capital of thirty million, was so necessary to the country, that without it commerce would languish, the government could no go on with its fiscal operations, even that has been postponed, its influence and strength annihilated, and the Treasury now contains a capital nearly double to that of the bank, where are the results predicted by the bank men, they have never been seen or felt, our march is onward defying calculation, and outstripping the imagination.

Mr. Speaker, I could not sit quietly in my seat, and hear views thus entertained and delivered, without giving my opinion. Gentlemen may say they have nothing to do with this debate, if they have not, let not gentlemen, bring them in when they are thus delivered, I for one shall be found rising in my seat dissenting from them on all occasions.

Let gentlemen look to this subject in its proper light, let them reflect, that this is a compromise bill, that is calculated to heal the malady of the state and to bind together by a strong ligament every portion of our young and prosperous country.

TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF INDIANA:

The State Board of Internal Improvement submits the following report of the sales of Canal lands, and the entire condition of that important interest up to the 25th Nov 1836.

Between the 25th Nov. 1835, and the 25th Nov. 1836 there has been sold at the office in Fort Wayne 58,452, and fifty one hundredths acres of land for the sum of \$105,649 29 cents of which sum \$26,882 32 cents have been paid, and \$4725 23 cents the interest in advance on the residue—There has also been paid \$16,553 71 cents the interest in advance, and \$5,022 97 hundredths balance of principal on canal lands sold previous to the 25th Nov. 1835.

There remain unsold six or seven Lots, not exceeding in all 500 acres. The General Assembly will also find herewith, a statement of the accounts of this Board embracing the accounts of the members separately, showing the entire debts, credits and balance in each case. To secure the faithful disbursement of the public money, and its judicious application, the members are required by the Board to produce triplicate accounts, accompanied by triplicate vouchers, for each item of expenditure, which are examined in regular succession before the whole Board, and separately passed or rejected; and in case of any excess on hand, not evidently required by the public service, to satisfy the Board why it has so happened. The Board will remark, that from the nature of the service, it is impossible for an acting Commissioner pending operations, precisely to balance accounts; that sometimes their will appear a balance in his favor, when his drafts have not reached the fund Commissioners, and frequently a balance against them, to be absorbed by outstanding claims and contingent expenses. In the recent settlement of accounts the Board has no complaint to make, except in a single case. By reference to the account of Mr. David Burr it will be seen that there is a balance against him of \$21,391 50, and for this balance he has failed to give any satisfactory explanation. When it is recollected that Mr. Burr commenced his duties as canal Commissioner with the commencement of the Wabash and Erie canal, and that for many years in that capacity, he with much ability served the State, it is with deep regret the Board finds itself compelled to report this delinquency, but duty to the public interest, and the character of this Board admits of no alternative.

By order of the Board.
D. H. MAXWELL, Pre't.

A planter in South Carolina has been sentenced to five years imprisonment for an act of wanton cruelty to his slave.

A BILL TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE STATE AND OTHER OFFICERS OF INDIANA.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the following officers of government be and they are hereby allowed, annually the following salaries, to wit: the Governor, fifteen hundred dollars; the Judges of the Supreme Court, fifteen hundred dollars each; the Presidents of the Circuit Court, one thousand dollars each; and the members of the General Assembly, three dollars per day each, during their attendance on the same; and three dollars for every twenty-five miles they shall severally travel, on the most usual road, in going to, and returning from, the General Assembly: *Provided*, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, shall be allowed four dollars per day each, during the time they shall preside over the deliberations of the General Assembly.

Sec. 2. That this act shall be in force, as follows, to wit: that part of it which relates to the salary of the Governor, from and after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent; that part of it which relates to the compensation of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and Presidents of the Circuit Court, from and after its passage; and that part which relates to the pay of members of the General Assembly, from and after the first Monday of August next.

SHOCKING NARRATIVE.—The Gtseyo Observer says, that a young thief named J. Alverson, died in our county jail yesterday morning. It is supposed that Alverson had stolen from different farmers in this county, no less than 100 sheep since the 1st of February. On Sunday night he visited a pasture in Hartwick, in which were a flock of about 120 sheep, owned by Mr. Phillip Lawson. During the last week a brother of Mr. L. had with him a large bull dog, which he valued very highly. It appears that the dog must have been attracted to the sheep pasture during the night, which is about half a mile distant from Mr. L.'s dwelling, by the disturbance made by the thief. In the morning the dog being absent, Mr. Lawson felt somewhat anxious; and it was 9 o'clock before the faithful animal was discovered. He was found by a lad in Mr. L.'s employ, lying beside the insensible body of Alverson, and beside him also lay a fine weather, with his legs tied. Alverson was so badly bitten in his struggles with the dog, that he died of his wounds soon after being given into custody. The dog had bitten through his wrist, and through one of his hands; and he had a severe bite on the back of his neck which it is supposed caused his death.

PLAIN RICE PUDDING.—Wash and pick some rice; throw among it some allspice finely powdered, but not much; tie the rice in a cloth, and leave plenty room for it to swell. Boil it in a quantity of water for an hour or two; when done, eat it with butter and sugar, or milk. Put in a lemon peel if you choose.

COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE ROCKVILLE INTELLIGENCER.

MR. EDITOR: I discover from the newspapers that a resolution has been introduced in our State Legislature instructing our Senators in Congress to vote for the Hon. R. M. Johnson for the Vice Presidency.

This, to say the least of it, was a bold move, when the people, three months after the members of the Legislature were elected, decided by upwards of eight thousand votes, that he was not their choice. The people have not forgotten that General Harrison and Granger received eight thousand more of their votes, than did Van Buren and Johnson;—yet, we are gravely told, this was no expression of their will,—that they did not vote for their choice,—that notwithstanding they voted for Granger, they wished Johnson elected. How this marvellous discovery has been made, the advocates of this astonishing resolution, have not thought proper to divulge. Some of the speech makers, say they *think*, or *guess* that Johnson is more popular in Indiana than Granger.

Now, who is it, that is making these strange guesses, that the people voted for Granger for the Vice Presidency, but wished a different man elected. Surely none of those who voted for General Harrison and Granger make any such guesses: they are not such abominable fools as to vote for a man, and at the same time, wish him to be defeated.—Look at the speeches in favour of the resolution, and you will find these guessers to be Van Buren men;—men who are dissatisfied with the result of the election in Indiana;—men who violently opposed Gen. Harrison and Granger;—it is such men who have made this late, and astonishing discovery, that the people were not capable of choosing for themselves, and they, as members of the Legislature, have undertaken to put the people to rights.—Fine business this, for members of the Legislature.

Would it not answer as well for our Senators in Congress to be governed by the vote of the people, as by a resolution of the Legislature? This might possibly answer the purpose, and if it would, it would save men the trouble of making so many long winded

puffing and blowing speeches, which only go to keep up a fuss in the Legislature for no good. We did not send men to the Legislature to legislate Johnson into the Vice Presidency,—this was an affair that was attended to by the people on the first Monday in November last, and they have not by any vote of theirs since that day, repealed the acts of that day, neither are they willing for Van Buren members of the Legislature to repeal acts then passed by them.

It is unaccountable to see members of the Legislature from counties that gave decided majorities against Johnson, urging the passage of a resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to vote against the expressed will of their constituents; but some of the Van Buren members act as if they believed it was their duty to have a special law passed, taking the vote of the people from Gen. Harrison and Granger, and given to Van Buren and Johnson. It is strange that these Van Buren members forgot to have a law passed compelling the electors for Harrison and Granger, to give the vote of the State to Van Buren and Johnson; this would have saved the necessity of instructing our Senators. Owing to this neglect, none of them will stand any chance to get an office, (and I guess, this is what many of them mean by the resolution,) under the present administration.

But, to be serious, is it right for members of the Legislature to be fooling away their time, and our money, fussing about a subject settled by high authority since they were elected? I think not. The introduction, and discussion of the resolution, was calculated to arouse old party feelings among the members, and greatly injure the influence of those who might urge the passage of so inconsistent a resolution.

It is to be hoped, that before this time, the resolution has been thrown under the table and there not suffered to lie, but swept in the fire, and another resolution passed expunging from the Journals all account of its ever having been introduced, by drawing black marks around, and over the words, or otherwise as the Legislature in its wisdom may have thought best calculated to maintain the character of the State. I may come again.

CATO.

A LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office at Rockville, on the first day of January, 1837,

which, if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters:

- A.—Adams William, Ashpaugh John, 2, Aaron Andrew, Allen James C., Allen James, Allen Elanor.
- B.—Beal Mary, 2, Balch Amstead B., Brinton John, Brent Pheba, 2, Beatty Marcum, Broils Michael.
- C.—Cravens Cornelius, Cummons Elizabeth, Culver Daniel, Crisp Abel, Cooper Samuel C., Coles Charles, Clark Jeremiah.
- D.—Davis Miller, Duree Samuel, Davis John, Draper Merindoo, Dixon Esther K., Doggett Presley, Dehaven William.
- E.—Edwards Isaac, Ephraim David.
- G.—Gunn Elisha, Gilkeson Gilkeson, Garrison S. Y., Garrison Milton.
- H.—Harland Bathsheba, Harland Samuel, Head Edward B. 2, Henry William, Howell James, Hadley Alfred, Humphreys Richard, Hayworth John, Hatfield John, Henderson Hiram, Harvey Isaac, Hufford William, Hatfield Abel, Hadley Washington, Hice Andrew, Houghman William.
- I.—Jones Enoch, Jenkins L. 2, Jones K.—Kennedy James, Killgore Ezekiel Wm. or James.
- L.—Lewis John, Lowe Enos, Lints John.
- M.—McBride Caroline, 2, Morrison William, McNutt Samuel, 2, Marshall Isaac, Mater George, Mate Hiam, Millekan A. Moore John, Moore Reuben, Marshall John.
- N.—Norton Asbury, Norville Oliver.
- P.—Payton Anthony, Parnile Charles A. 2, Phillips Gideon, Preddy Ann, Pattridge H. C. Pence Peter, Pittman William.
- R.—Russell T. K. 2., Rankin Samuel S. Reeder Daniel, Ricketts Sebald C., Ralston and Morris, Roberts Joseph.
- S.—Sunderland Daniel, Starbuck Avis, Staggs Abram, Staire Hargus McNeal, Smith Allen.
- T.—Thompson John W., Thurston, Mahet Abel.
- W.—Wood James; Wilson Jonathan T. Wyatt Selma, Wilson Paton; Wear William, Wilkerson Eliza.

Jan. 7, 1837.—19—3w. M. NOEL, P. M.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

T. A. HOWARD & WILLIAM P. BRYANT, WILL practice Law in partnership in the Courts of Indiana, and when necessary, will attend business confided to them in the Eastern and Southern counties of Illinois. Their office square in Rockville, Indiana.

January 7, 1837.

TAKEN UP by Daniel Laney, of Florida Township, Parke County, Indiana, a BAY MARE COLT, one year old last spring, a star in her forehead, some white hairs in her mane perceptible; appraised to twenty dollars by John Pippin and Joseph Laney; before me this 26th Dec. 1836.—19—3w* A copy—Attest, Z. C. HOVEY, J. P.